

Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adams' Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Monday, April 8, 1861.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.
This paper has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

The schooner which was fired into, on Wednesday, coming into Charleston harbor, is said to have been a New Jersey craft, loaded with ice. One shot is supposed to have taken effect, but that remains to be confirmed. The accounts differ, as to whether she was fired into, because she displayed no flag, or because she displayed the United States flag. The truth is, the Charlestonians are in such a nervous state of alarm, that Fort Sumter may be reinforced, that they are hardly responsible for their actions.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday has two columns of advertisements from the Post Office Department of the "Confederate States," and the same patronage is extended to the Baltimore Sun. Paper, twine, bags, &c., are, it seems, not produced in the cotton kingdom, but must be purchased in the United States.

The "Morrill tariff," in its great feature of specific duties, corresponds with the recommendations of Mr. Buchanan, was passed during his Administration, was supported by his bosom friends, and received his official approval as President.

The Baltimore Clipper of Saturday says: "The Administration will quietly and firmly retain possession of the Florida forts, and leave events in the Southern States to shape themselves for the inevitable result—an overthrow of the revolution and the prostration of the revolutionists."

Mr. Pryor, in his recent speeches, has been complaining of the necessity he has been under, as a member of Congress, of associating with the "excesses of Northwestern vulgarity." He had particularly in view that "excess," commonly known as a bow knife.

HAYTI.—See, on our first page, the circular, inviting emigration to Hayti, issued by an agency established in this city.

The recent movements of Spain upon San Domingo, the object and nature of which are very imperfectly understood, have created an apprehension that Hayti may be made the object of attempted conquest by Spain, or France. Such apprehensions are altogether groundless, and, indeed, there is no nationality anywhere more entirely secure from the dangers of foreign attack than that of Hayti, as has been demonstrated by more than half a century of exemption from it. In addition to the general sentiment of the civilized world, that the black race ought to be undisturbed in this little spot which they have made their own by so many titles, are the more powerful considerations, connected with the geographical position of Hayti, which would combine against any maritime power which should attempt its conquest, the resistance of all the other Powers having similar objects and interests. Of all the dangers which menace Hayti, that of foreign invasion is the most remote.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Washington Chronicle of yesterday says:

"The Secretary of War having heard that two officers ordered to a distant port, under sealed instructions, demanded to know whether they were to be sent, and what duty they were to perform, has resolved to meet every such case by striking the name of any such persons from the roll."

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature has provided for the appointment of Commissioners to a proposed Convention of the border slave States.

FOGOTIVE SLAVES.—The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian notices several recent instances of the recovery of fugitive slaves in the adjoining Pennsylvania counties, from whose citizens the captors received aid, and not resistance. The difficulty upon this subject has never been, much of it, on the line between the free and slave States, but attains its greatest proportions in stump speeches in Alabama and Mississippi, where the grievances of being connected with the free States, a thousand miles off, are understood to be "intolerable."

A TAME DISPATCH.

The following dispatch from Charleston on Saturday, exhibits a decided taming down at that belligerent point:

"We are by no means disappointed at the news, and are now ready to receive our enemies, come as they may."

"Supplies have not yet been cut off from Fort Sumter. Affairs, however, are culminating. All points here have been strengthened, and we are now ready for any emergency. The ball will probably soon open. If the authorities do not soon act, the people may take the matter in their own hands. What music our batteries will make!"

An old threat of attacking Fort Sumter is changed into the entirely new one, that the Charlestonians "are ready to receive their enemies!"

MAIL AGENTS.—The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday says:

"We presume, of course, that, as the people of Virginia, without distinction of party, are a law-abiding people, knowing that upon obedience to and strict observance of the laws of their country, their own safety and happiness depend, any temporary excitement gotten up, because of appointments of mail agents, and such like matters, (where there is no real ground for complaint on account of the character of the mail agents,) will die away as suddenly as it arose or was manufactured—especially in cases where, however they may object to removals from office, the appointees are their own fellow citizens, true and loyal Virginians, worthy and respectable men, and as much entitled to the privilege of holding office, if they choose to accept it, as any men in the community. If the Administration should un-

derstate to import or send amongst them dangerous persons, or those concerned in violating or evading our laws, the laws themselves furnish a remedy, and ought to be promptly enforced.

THE EVENTS OF LAST WEEK—THE NEWSPAPER EXCITEMENT.

The sensation newspapers must have made a good thing of it last week, what with the telegraphic dispatches of military movements, and the still more threatening black-letter headings with which they have attracted attention to their double-headed alarms.

The readers of the Washington dispatches and letters in the New York papers may imagine that some new and unexpected policy has been adopted by the Administration, and that this city has been kept for days in a blaze of excitement. Those who live here, quietly laugh at all this stuff; and, so far as we know, every body in Washington is as calm as a summer morning. Nothing has happened, or is happening, except the quiet and resolute carrying out of the policy of the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln, including that of "holding, occupying, and possessing" the forts of the United States; and nobody is surprised, except those who had mistaken their own notions of public policy for the determinations of the President.

Some movement of troops from New York is undoubtedly going on, but not half so much movement as has been announced of the forces of Jeff. Davis for weeks.

The ridiculous policy of yielding forts, arsenals, and mints, under which rebellion has thriven and waxed strong, came to an end, not last week, but on the 4th of March.

The dispatches from the South indicate less excitement than in Wall street. There is, as there always has been, more, or less, vague denunciation of what is called "coercion;" but the idea is most absurd, that the defence by the United States of their own positions and property, can have other than a most happy effect in that quarter. It will sober the Southern community, which is the precise thing most needed, and it will give to the friends of the Union that courage which the base conduct of Mr. Buchanan had well nigh destroyed.

If Fort Pickens is attacked, all patriots, wherever situated, will sympathize with its defence, and we shall then be able to draw the line between those who sustain the Government and the country, and those who sustain the enemies of both. That line cannot be drawn too soon.

TEXAS.

An intelligent German just from Texas, now in this city, reports that the inhabitants of the western part of that State, of the German nationality, numbering some forty thousand, are leaving and preparing to leave, and principally for Mexico and Central America. Wherever they go, they will carry their habits of thrifty industry, and their unconquerable love of freedom, and with the better security for the rights of persons and property which they will find among our Spanish-American neighbors, a hopeful future is before them.

All the information received from Texas points to the utter ruin and relapse into barbarism of considerable portions of that ill-fated country. Its Indian and Mexican enemies, bad as they are, are not such terrible enemies as the hordes of outlaws of American nationality, the peculiar product of the civilization of the Gulf States, which infest its frontiers, and whose mischievous activity will be redoubled by the withdrawal from Texas of the best elements of its population.

While the Germans are going to Mexico and Central America, other citizens are moving off into Arkansas and Missouri, to save themselves and their property from the consequences of revolution. Of course, all immigration into Texas will cease, and the burdens of Indian wars and social convulsion will soon crush its small population. So swift a plunge from palmy prosperity into utter ruin, as this of Texas, is rarely witnessed, and never by the willful act of the sufferers. The men in Texas who had something to lose are paying dearly for their want of courage in resisting the Wiggles, who have brought this terrible destruction upon them, but their fate will not be without its uses, if it preserves others from a similar one. Let Virginia look to it in season.

THE BORDER SLAVE STATES AND THE PATRONAGE.

One of the counts in the indictment of the Administration, by the New York Times, is its alleged neglect of the border slave States in the distribution of the public patronage, and alleged undue favor in that respect shown to the free States.

Let the Times wait the result, and it will find that these charges are utterly groundless. The President has said uniformly, and his acts have confirmed it, that all the local patronage south of Mason and Dixon's line should be given to citizens of the slave States, and in the apportionment of the general patronage, those States they receive, as they ought to receive, that share which their population entitles them to claim. The President was elected as a national candidate, and from the determination of the country to substitute a broad, catholic, and national rule, for the sectionalism which had so long afflicted it. Nationality, therefore, is to be the distinguishing feature of the present Administration, and that will be signified in its appointments, as well as in the other branches of its policy.

The States of this city complain, not that the slave States have been ignored, but that the Union Democrats of the slave States have been ignored. As an answer to this charge, the States will take notice that two offices here of the bureau grade have just been given to Democrats from the slave States, who are Union men: the Solicitorship of the Court of Claims to Mr. Gibson of Missouri, and the Assistant Solicitorship to Mr. McPherson of Maryland.

Of course, particular appointments have been made upon the special considerations connected with them, but we have the best authority for saying that the President has declared it to be his purpose, before the appointments, not local, are completed, to take a comprehensive view of the whole, so as to insure a just geographical distribution between States and sections.

ONLY A NAVY YARD.

The gist of the attack in yesterday evening's Star, upon that vital policy of the President, announced in his inaugural and now being maintained by act, the retention of Fort Pickens against the threats and force of an insolent rebellion, is in the following paragraph:

"We freely confess that we should regard its abandonment by the Government as the wisest conceivable policy. Except for local purposes, for the defence of Pensacola and its navy yard, the possession of Fort Pickens is of no earthly importance to the United States; and to continue to hold it when not designing at the same time to maintain intact its wretched authority over the town of Pensacola, can mean nothing else than that points of so called honor or entering into the Government's policy in that quarter."

If there is any point here, it is that Fort Pickens is of no use, unless it is intended at once to retake the navy yard, which, by the way, is half a dozen miles from the little town of Pensacola. But the retention of Fort Pickens will enable us to retake the navy yard whenever we please hereafter. It is the power of the fort over the navy yard, which is an element of its value, and this power is none the less worth preserving, because its exercise may be deferred to a more convenient season. Fort Pickens gives us the command of the harbor of Pensacola, including the navy yard, and that command is of priceless importance, because there is no other harbor on the Gulf, with water enough for vessels of war.

There is no commerce at Pensacola, and the habitants of Florida have no concern with it, and still less, the roughs and rowdies who have been collected there from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

We suppose that the Star is ready to maintain that to hold on to Fort Monroe, which secures the safety of this Capital, would be a mere "point of so called honor."

AFFAIRS IN THE SECEDED STATES.

The following is an extract from a letter to the St. Louis Republican, written from Austin, Texas, on the 25th of March:

"A despotism is upon the people. Trade paralyzed; money out of the question; many people feeling insecure in liberty and estate, and seeking new homes; the United States army driven off; our frontier exposed; our internal improvements and the cause of education arrested. No man can see the end."

"You may ask me if the people cannot be aroused. Look at the state of things in all these 'Confederate States.' Few presses have the boldness or independence to speak out the facts as they are. The mails are under the control of the disunionists, and nearly all prominent politicians are in the movement, hiding their reward as members of Conventions, military officers, or in the promise of giving to everybody everything, and making everybody independent of everybody else. Large standing armies are being raised; life tenure in office is proposed; a heavy tariff is grinding us; a Government at Montgomery is grinding away, without any responsibility to the people. If liberty survives all this, we shall owe it to good fortune rather than to the disposition of the leaders or the vigilance of the oppressed masses."

A Texas correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says:

"San Antonio, Texas, March 18.—You ask me now, what has Texas gained by secession? I answer, nothing! Absolutely nothing! She has lost everything. She has lost the overland mail, the Pacific railroad, and the immense yearly expenditures of the United States army. With her own hands she has poured forth her own life-blood, and spurned from her midst the very source of her wealth. Besides this, she has brought upon herself a calamity more to be dreaded than the pestilence. I refer to the Indians, who, emboldened by the departure of the United States troops from the long line of our frontier, are now desolating it with all the savage ferocity of their nature."

"Day after day we receive news of the murdering of whole families, and the stealing of thousands of horses and cattle, from the poor settlers. The frontier is almost depopulated, by reason of the desertion of its inhabitants, and is now entirely at the mercy of the redskins. They have even been so bold as to come within five miles of this large town. The cry for aid and protection has, of course, been responded to by the people of San Antonio—young and old, rich and poor, have left their business, and are scouring the country—your correspondent would also have gone, could he have gotten a horse. More than this, the Mexicans along the Rio Grande, knowing of the revolution, are about to prey upon us; and Corinas, the outlaw, is now upon the frontier, with some six hundred bandits, waiting they say, for a chance to plunder."

"With the scarcity of money and the prospective tariff we shall suffer much here, unless a kind Providence gives us a bountiful harvest. 'If I mistake not, the tyranny and oppression of the Convention at Austin must soon produce its effect, and before long you may expect to hear of great uprisings of the people here in Texas, as well as throughout the South.'"

"To conclude: Texas, by her hasty action, has sunk to the position which she occupied ten years ago."

The N. Y. Tribune is impatient for a movement on the part of the Union men of the seceded region. They will move when matters get ripe; and that they are ripening fast, is apparent from the above letters. This revolution started out as a revolution generally do, by promising everything to everybody. The harvest of disappointment is now being reaped, and it is an early and most abundant one, and nowhere more so than in Texas.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO HAYTI.—Intelligence from Port-au-Prince of the 17th ult. states that the brig Mary A. Jones, with 41 colored emigrants from the United States on board, arrived there a few days previously, after a passage of only 14 days. A large number of them had an interview with President Geffard at the palace, at the result of which he expressed himself highly pleased. The emigrants, most of whom had brought large quantities of agricultural implements, intend to become farmers, and have settled, in a body, near St. Mark.

In reply to inquiries, the Charleston Courier states that the tariff rate on butter and cheese imported into the Confederate States is 15 per cent, and not 24 per cent.

The Prince of Wales has just sent Mrs. Hatt, of Canada, daughter of Colonel de Salaberry, and Mrs. Laura Secord, £100 sterling each, as a mark of sympathy for those ladies in their straitened circumstances.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The following appointments were made by the President on Saturday:

William Schulz, corner of the mint at San Francisco, Cal.

Hugh Wilson, register of the land office at Clarksville, Ark.

James R. Barry, register of the land office at Huntsville, Ark.

George B. Roberts, postmaster at Laporte, Ind.

John Andrews, postmaster at Michigan city, Ind.

William Wilson, postmaster at Logansport, Ind.

E. R. Farnam, postmaster at South Bend, Ind.

Mrs. Margaret Silliman, postmistress at Pottsville, Pa.

Thomas T. Davis, postmaster at Minersville, Pa.

M. P. Fowler, postmaster at Tamaqua, Pa.

H. Knektown, postmaster at Germantown, Pa.

H. A. Greene, postmaster at Jersey City, N. J.

David Price, postmaster at Newark, N. J.

C. Truesdale, postmaster at Rock Island, Ill.

Michael Frank, postmaster at Kenosha, Wis.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.—Alexander McDonald, at Lynchburg, Va.; George Sardo, at Abingdon, Va.; J. R. Bell, at Cameron, Md.; George E. S. Saller, at Butler's Station, Marshall county, Va.; O. Nellie, at Williamstown, Wood county, Va.; A. Minor, at Knob Fork, Wetzel county, Va.; J. H. Grubb, at Fort Blackmore, Scott county, Va.; C. H. Fontaine, at Wytheville, Wythe county, Va.; J. M. Coleman, at Hartford city, Mason county, Va.; G. A. Hoffman, at Cumberland, Md.; H. J. Kennap, at Mt. Savage, Alleghany county, Md.; J. McGowan, at Elliott's Mills, Howard county, Md.; J. Leconte, at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md.; G. A. Parker, at Somerset county, Md.; G. W. Hall, at Woodborough, Frederick county, Md.; R. Crook, at Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md.; Ham Stier, at Newmarket, Frederick county, Md.; J. Board, at Benavola, Washington county, Md.; J. M. Ireland, at Brick Meeting House, Cecil county, Md.

REMOVED.—H. N. Steele, captain of the watch at the Patent Office, has been removed. C. K. Sherman, of Ala., a first-class clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, has been removed.

APPOINTED.—J. J. McCartney, of Penn., has been appointed captain of the watch at the Patent Office.

NEWS ITEMS.

On Friday afternoon, a meeting of the workmen of Baltimore was held, to take under consideration the present state of financial affairs, and to arrange some plan by which the men now suffering from want of employment may be relieved. Speeches were made, and a committee appointed to prepare an address to the city councils, praying that work might be given them on the public grounds. Everything was quiet and orderly, and it is hoped some plan may be devised for their relief.

Commissioner Newhall, at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, remanded George Lee, a fugitive slave from Virginia. George was the property of David Morrison, a resident of the Old Dominion, who, two years since, hired him to his son, who lives in St. Louis. After a while, George escaped to Cincinnati, and has been employed as a waiter.

STATISTICS OF THE SYRIAN MASSACRE.—Authentic statements show that there has been no exaggeration in the account heretofore published respecting the massacre committed by the Druses in Syria. According to a document prepared by the central committee of assistance in London, from information supplied by the Turks themselves, the number of Christians who lost their lives is 16,000, including women and children. The number of women and young girls carried off, and sold to the Turks, is 3,000. The number of Christians, of all sects, reduced to ruin by these events, is 70,000. One hundred and fifty towns and villages, with the churches, monasteries, and schools, attached to them, were pillaged, burnt, or destroyed. The houses of the Christians destroyed at Damascus are not included in this return.

Pickpockets made a large haul at Troy on Good Friday and Easter Sunday, by visiting the churches. One lady was robbed while engaged in prayer, on her knees.

A negro thief was discovered in the act of stealing goods, at St. Martin, La., by Henry Preble, who shot him through the head, on his attempting to escape.

Three rascals entered a house at Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, for plunder. Mrs. Quinn met them as she was on the cellar stairs; one fellow knocked her down stairs, but she recovered in time to raise an alarm, and the thieves were all arrested.

Owen Mahoney was found dead in a wood, at Franklin, Me., last week. In his pockets were a bottle of liquor and a bank book showing a credit of \$800.

A thoughtless husband threw burning fluid into a stove, while his wife was blowing up a fire, at Athol Depot, Mass., on Friday. The poor woman was dreadfully burned about the face and neck.

The bill before the Legislature to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Association is opposed with great energy by the city railroad monopolists and all others interested in our present miserable system of public conveyances.—N. Y. Sun.

Two professional pickpockets were arrested on Tuesday, at Philadelphia, for picking a lady's pocket in church.

Last week, the arguments were made in the famous suit of Vermont and Canada against the Vermont Central railroad for back rents, involving about \$300,000. This case has been on the tapis for six years. A decision will probably be given in about a fortnight.

Mr. Joseph Barbieri, whom many of our citizens may remember as a dancer upon the stage with Madame Hutin, has, we are sorry to say, sunk from his high position into that of a secession candidate for the mayoralty of Memphis.—Louisville Journal.

Tom Taylor's latest comedy is entitled "The Duke in Difficulties," and has been successfully brought out at the Haymarket Theatre.

The American's mails bring the important news of the resignation of Count Cavour and the other members of the Sardinian Cabinet, with a view to its reconstruction on an enlarged basis, that will embrace all the conciliatory Italian States.

SEIT AGAINST OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—In the Supreme Court, New York, on Friday, in a suit brought by R. W. Williams, customer, against Edward A. Sothern, a well-known actor, for a conversion of personal property, the defendant denied that the value of the property was as great as alleged by the plaintiff. Defendant now applied to compel the plaintiff to file security for costs, inasmuch as he (plaintiff) was insolvent, and had been discharged as an

insolvent debtor by City Judge Russell, in September last. Mr. Williams, by the affidavit of his counsel, denied the charge of being irresponsible, and claimed that the motion was made for the purpose of delay. He alleged that the defendant "was an itinerant performer, with no fixed abode or residence." The judge granted the motion.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW for April has come to hand, and we congratulate the numerous, intelligent, pious, and loyal readers of this quarterly, inasmuch as genuine Christianity is recognized in each article, while skepticism stalks bold and defiant in almost all circles. The agent for this city, Mr. Frederick Luff, would be happy to furnish all such as desire it, with this Review, and also the Christian Advocate and Journal.

COMMUNICATED.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—Your daily issue of Saturday contains a statement in a preamble and resolutions by the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, which is largely at variance with truth, and in its tendency highly prejudicial to the interests of those concerned. You will, therefore, I doubt not, allow me room to state the case, and allow the parties to make the correction. The preamble affirms that "John Beeson came before the board and asked for its co-operation with him in behalf of the Indians, and an endorsement by it of his character."

The fact is, I made no request whatever for an "endorsement" of character. I prefer rather that the world at large should "judge of me by my fruits;" and much as I reverse the high sanctity of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, and great as the honor might be deemed to have its "endorsement," I should feel dishonored by the reception of what the givers had no sufficient reason to give, and for which I have no occasion to ask, as I have already endorsements from public meetings and prominent men, both written and printed, sufficient to satisfy any reasonable demand. My application to the Young Men's Christian Association was simply because Professor Henry had informed me that the Smithsonian lecture room could be had for a public meeting under the Association's auspices.

I conceive that by an effort of little labor and no cost to the Young Men's Christian Association at the capital, a movement might be made for the blotting out of the first and oldest national sin (Indian robbery), which would be accelerated by the co-operation of other associations throughout the entire country, and thus the young Christians of Washington would have associated themselves honorably with an effort which humanity and the circumstances and the age alike demand. But, alas, instead of this, they resolve "that an effort to ameliorate the condition of the Indians is not legitimate to our purpose, and we decline to take any action on the subject." But as if to do what they could to prevent the aid of others, they add:

"Resolved, That we do not recommend John Beeson to the confidence or assistance of the community."

Will the young Christians please tell why such an indirect denunciation was deemed necessary, and oblige, JOHN BEESON.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held at Island Hall, corner of Virginia avenue and Sixth street, on Monday evening, April 8th, 1861. EDWARD LYCETT, President.

W. J. MURTAGH, Secretary.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

LADIES' good Lace Heel Gaiters, at \$1.00. Ladies' Button Heel Gaiters, at \$1.25. Ladies' good Heel Boots, at \$1.25. Misses' good Heel Boots, at 75 cents. GENTS' LASTING SHOES, at \$1.25. GENTS' neat Shanghai, at \$1.50. GENTS' neat Oxford Ties, at \$1.25. GENTS' Calf Gaiters, silk gaiters, at \$2.50. apr 8—3std HENNING'S, Island.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

PURE BOSTON ICE!

WALTER H. GODEY, of Georgetown, has now on hand a large supply of the above desirable article, which, he respectfully informs the citizens of the District, will be delivered to them by his wagons, during the ensuing season, at prices to suit the times.

Orders left with the drivers, or at my office, corner of Green and Dumbarton streets, Georgetown, will be promptly attended to. WALTER H. GODEY, Georgetown, D. C.

CENTRAL LIVERY, SALE, AND HIRING STABLES.

No. 471 and 473 (west side) Eighth street, bet. D and E sts., Washington, D. C.

First-class Horses and Vehicles, (single or double,) and attentive Hostlers, always on hand. T. W. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

H. O. NOYES'S MACHINE SEWING ROOMS.

AND SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 504 Ninth street, 2 doors above Penn. avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every description of Sewing done with neatness, promptness, and dispatch, and warranted to please. Shirts made to order. mar 20—3m

RICHARD ROBERTS, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND Newspaper Agent.

No. 337 Seventh street, between K and L streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

feb 19—3m

MRS. A. SPEIR will open her Spring and Summer MILLINERY, on Thursday, April 4th, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of Washington and its vicinity.

apr 2—3t

CASE.

WE would respectfully call the attention of customers who buy for cash to our New System "of giving off a discount of five per cent. for the cash."

Having but "one price," customers will see at a glance the great saving in our new system. We invite all to examine for themselves.

W. M. SHUSTER & CO., No. 38, opposite Centre Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

mar 30—d10ft [Star]

BOARD.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be had at No. 28 Four-and-a-half street.

apr 6—2w

Millinery, Fancy Goods—Cheap.

MRS. C. HAMMERSCHLAG, 432 Seventh street, between G and H streets, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c., which she offers on the most favorable terms, and earnestly solicits the continued patronage of her numerous friends and customers.

Having engaged Mr. J. M. COHN, he will promptly accommodate his former customers. feb 16—2mood

THE Crossed Path. By Wilkie Collins, author of the Woman in White.

Darley's Dickens. Darley's Cooper. Appleton's New American Cyclopaedia. Vol. now ready.

11 and many other New Books received this day, for sale at our usual low price.

FRENCH & RICHSTEIN, National Bookstore, 278 Pennsylvania avenue.

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

House and Furniture nearly new. Inquire at No. 394 I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, after 3 o'clock. apr 4—t [Star]

PREMIUM TRUNK, SADDLE, AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

499 Seventh street, opposite Odd Fellows Hall, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Silver Medal awarded by Maryland Institute of Baltimore, November 7, 1860.

Also, Medal by Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington, D. C., 1867.

I AM CONSTANTLY making, and have on hand, of the best material, every description of

Fine Sole Leather, Iron Frame, Ladies' Dress, Wood Box, and Packing Trunks, Carpet and Canvas Travelling Bags, School Satchels, Saddles, Harness, Whips, &c., &c., AT LOW PRICES.

Superior Leather and Dress Trunks; also, Cedar Trunks, (for keeping Mout of Fur and Fine Woolen Goods), made to order.

Repairing, and Trunks covered, neatly and with promptness.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, Georgetown, and Alexandria, free of charge.

mar 22—y JAMES S. TOPHAM.

GAS FIXTURES.

WE have in store, and are daily receiving, GAS FIXTURES of entirely new patterns and designs and finish, superior in style to anything heretofore offered in this market. We invite citizens generally to call and examine our stock of Gas and Water Fixtures, feeling confident that we have the best-selected stock in Washington.

All work in the above line entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to.

MYERS & MCGHAN, 376 D street.

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With Sixteen Years Experience in the Business. Refer to Hon. Judge Mason, Hon. Joseph Holt, Hon. W. D. Bishop, ex-Commissioners of Patent, and to more than fifteen thousand inventors who have had business done through Munn & Co.'s Patent Agency.

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